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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - August 1994

...The August 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.4 percent, up two tenths of a percentage point from July, and seven tenths of a percentage point below the August national rate of 6.1 percent.

...Total nonagricultural employment at 658,500 in August, is some 32,700 jobs or 5.2 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 6,100 workers for substantial 16.2 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 305,600, an over the year gain of 16,700 jobs or 5.8 percent.

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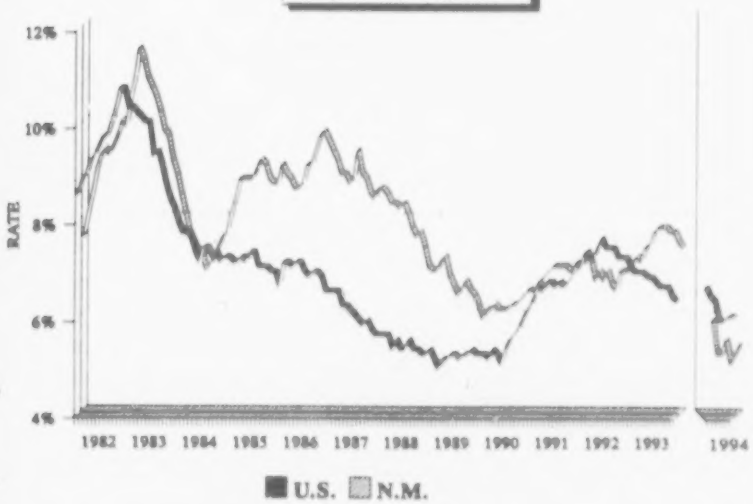
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



Beginning in January 1994, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the 1994 estimates are not strictly comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to 1994 as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

Prepared by Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for August 1994 was 5.4 percent, up two tenths of a percentage point from July and following a similar increase in June. New Mexico's unemployment rate has dropped by two and four tenths points since last August. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is seven tenths of a percentage point below the comparable national rate of 6.1 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate remained unchanged between July and August, and has dropped six tenths of a percentage point since August of last year. The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.8 percent in August 1993, although the two years are not strictly comparable due to changes in the Current Population Survey on which unemployment estimates are based.

Nationally, unemployment has dropped by 7.2 percent since last August, while New Mexico's more vibrant economy has caused unemployment to fall about 27 percent. Other evidence of strength is shown by the unemployment rate ranking by state, which shows that New Mexico ranked 25th in unemployment rate in August 1994, down dramatically from 5th highest in August 1993. New Mexico posted a lower unemployment rate than three of its neighboring states and higher than two. New Mexico's unemployment rate was lower than Texas (ninth highest at 6.6 percent), Arizona (tenth highest at 6.3 percent) and Oklahoma (fifteenth highest at 6.2 percent), although the state ranked higher than Colorado (40th at 4.6 percent) and Utah (48th at 3.3 percent).

The unemployment rate in the metropolitan areas of New Mexico, at 4.4 percent, was far lower than the non-metropolitan areas at 7.1 percent. The metropolitan areas have been improving more than the non-metropolitan areas as well. The metropolitan unemployment rate has fallen from 6.9 percent in August 1993, or by two and a half percentage points, while the non-metropolitan rate dropped by two and one tenth points, from 9.2 percent in August 1993.

The unemployment rate in the northwest quadrant of the state was 8.2 percent in August 1994, virtually unchanged from July, but down from 9.5 percent in August 1993. The San Juan County rate dropped from 10.1 percent in August 1993 to 8.3 percent in August of this year, as natural gas sales continue to rise.

The unemployment rate in the northeast quadrant of New Mexico was virtually unchanged between July and August, moving from 7.1 to 7.2 percent. The unemployment rate in the northeast quadrant was 10.5 percent in August 1993.

The unemployment rate in the southeast quadrant was 6.3 percent in August 1994, unchanged from July and down from 8.1 percent in August 1993. The southwest quadrant, helped by the recovery of the copper industry in Grant County, and thriving agricultural processing in Luna County, saw unemployment fall to 7.2 percent in August 1993 from 7.5 percent in July and 9.7 percent in August 1993.

	Prel. Aug. 1994	Revised July 1994	Aug. 1993	Change From July 1994	Change From Aug. 1993
Civilian Labor Force	787,400	788,800	757,400	-1,400	+30,000
Employment	744,600	744,400	698,700	+,200	+45,900
Unemployment	42,800	44,400	58,700	-1,600	-15,900
Rate	5.4%	5.6%	7.8%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.4%	5.2%	7.8%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) fell by two tenths of a percentage point in August to 4.1 percent. The Albuquerque MSA pattern is especially interesting since the state seasonally adjusted rate rose slightly. The August unemployment rate in Albuquerque is now one and three tenths percentage points below the August unemployment rate of 5.4 percent in New Mexico. Albuquerque MSA ranked fourth lowest out of New Mexico counties and MSA's in unemployment rate.

Unemployment statewide fell by 3.6 percent over last month and by 27 percent over the year. Albuquerque's unemployment declined by almost 11 percent over the month and by about 38 percent over the year. The over-the-year unemployment decline for Bernalillo County, at 40 percent, was significantly larger than the declines for Sandoval and Valencia counties, which were 16 and 33 percent respectively. Over the month, the Bernalillo County decline was 10.8 percent, about the same as in Sandoval and greater than the 8.4 percent decline in Valencia County.

The most significant recent development in the Albuquerque MSA has been Intel's semiconductor plant expansion in Rio Rancho, Sandoval County. This project now employs 3,500 to 4,000 construction workers, and the facility will employ about 5,000 manufacturing workers when complete. Other manufacturing facilities recently opened in Sandoval County include Lectrosonics Inc., Aero-Parts Manufacturing and Repair, Adria-Sterile Products, and Amtech Systems. Intuit has broken ground on a software support facility that will eventually employ about 800.

Significant employment developments have recently taken place in Bernalillo County, and several are ongoing. The Motorola ceramics manufacturing plant is expected to add 500 workers in 1994, while Sumitomo Silex Silicon will build two new plants employing a total of 250 workers. Sumitomo will supply parts and services to Intel. Phillips Semiconductor is also in the process of expanding. Centex American Gypsum reopened its Albuquerque wallboard plant, employing 75 workers. Graphic Plastic Products opened a facility with about 40 employees.

	Prel. Aug. 1994	Revised July 1994	Aug. 1993	Change From July 1994	Change From Aug. 1993
Civilian Labor Force	346,100	349,400	328,600	-3,300	+17,500
Employment	331,500	333,000	305,200	-1,500	+26,300
Unemployment	14,600	16,400	23,400	-1,800	-8,800
Rate	4.2%	4.7%	7.1%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	4.3%	6.9%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Un-Employ-ment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990	707,000	662,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991	725,000	675,000	50,000	6.9%	
1992	741,000	691,000	51,000	6.8%	
1993	756,000	700,000	57,000	7.5%	
1993 JAN	739,115	681,969	57,146	7.7%	7.2%
FEB	743,680	691,320	52,360	7.0%	7.1%
MAR	751,312	696,147	55,165	7.3%	7.4%
APR	754,687	699,056	55,631	7.4%	7.4%
MAY	755,049	697,959	57,090	7.6%	7.7%
JUN	722,336	702,862	69,474	9.0%	7.8%
JUL	766,772	704,205	62,567	8.2%	7.8%
AUG	757,302	698,651	58,651	7.7%	7.8%
SEP	757,812	701,692	56,120	7.4%	7.7%
OCT	766,097	710,791	55,306	7.2%	7.7%
NOV	763,563	710,573	52,990	6.9%	7.5%
DEC	756,274	704,774	51,500	6.8%	7.4%
1994 JAN	772,298	723,486	48,812	6.3%	5.9%
FEB	774,396	734,891	39,505	5.1%	5.2%
MAR	773,943	733,633	40,310	5.2%	5.2%
APR	786,316	745,731	40,585	5.2%	5.2%
MAY	783,257	740,870	42,387	5.4%	5.5%
JUN	794,805	744,778	50,027	6.3%	5.0%
JUL	788,142	743,804	44,338	5.6%	5.2%
AUG	787,336	744,559	42,777	5.4%	5.4%
SEP					
OCT					
NOV					
DEC					
# CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-806	755	-1,561	-0.2%	0.2%
Year Ago	30,034	45,908	-15,874	-2.3%	-2.4%
2 Yrs. Ago	31,336	44,559	-14,223	-2.1%	
3 Yrs. Ago	46,336	53,559	-8,223	-1.4%	
% CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-0.1%	0.1%	-3.5%		
Year Ago	4.0%	6.6%	-27.1%		
2 Yrs. Ago	4.1%	6.4%	-25.0%		
3 Yrs. Ago	6.3%	7.8%	-16.1%		

UNITED STATES (in thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Un-Employ-ment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1993	128,040	119,306	8,734	6.8%	
1993 JAN	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
FEB	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
MAR	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
APR	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
MAY	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
JUN	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	6.9%
JUL	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
AUG	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
SEP	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
OCT	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.7%
NOV	128,521	120,632	7,890	6.1%	6.5%
DEC	128,401	120,636	7,764	6.0%	6.4%
1994 JAN	129,393	119,901	9,492	7.3%	6.7%
FEB	129,764	120,503	9,262	7.1%	6.5%
MAR	129,718	120,844	8,874	6.8%	6.5%
APR	129,682	121,604	8,078	6.2%	6.4%
MAY	130,602	122,946	7,656	5.9%	6.0%
JUN	132,115	123,864	8,251	6.2%	6.0%
JUL	132,783	124,503	8,281	6.2%	6.1%
AUG	132,361	124,493	7,868	5.9%	6.1%
SEP					
OCT					
NOV					
DEC					
# CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-422	-10	-413	-0.3%	0.0%
Year Ago	2,889	3,491	-602	-0.6%	-0.6%
2 Yrs. Ago	4,321	5,187	-866	-0.9%	
3 Yrs. Ago	5,379	6,895	-1,516	-1.5%	
% CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-0.3%	0.0%	-5.0%		
Year Ago	2.2%	2.9%	-7.1%		
2 Yrs. Ago	3.4%	4.3%	-9.9%		
3 Yrs. Ago	4.2%	5.9%	-16.2%		

Source: Based on current population survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 1994				REVISED JULY 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	787,336	744,559	42,777	5.4%	788,799	744,370	44,429	5.6%	−1,463	189	−1,652	−0.2%	0.0%	−3.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	346,072	331,455	14,617	4.2%	349,367	333,009	16,358	4.7%	−3,295	−1,554	−1,741	−0.9%	−0.5%	−10.6%
Bernalillo	287,799	275,899	11,900	4.1%	290,532	277,192	13,340	4.6%	−2,733	−1,293	−1,440	−0.9%	−0.5%	−10.8%
Sandoval	35,261	33,609	1,652	4.7%	35,621	33,766	1,855	5.2%	−360	−157	−203	−1.0%	−0.5%	−10.9%
Valencia	23,012	21,947	1,065	4.6%	23,213	22,050	1,163	5.0%	−201	−103	−98	−0.9%	−0.5%	−8.4%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,181	57,039	4,142	6.8%	61,182	56,979	4,203	6.9%	−1	60	−61	0.0%	0.1%	−1.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	78,984	76,343	2,641	3.3%	77,661	75,065	2,596	3.3%	1,323	1,278	45	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Los Alamos	12,295	12,176	119	1.0%	12,085	11,973	112	0.9%	210	203	7	1.7%	1.7%	6.3%
Santa Fe	66,689	64,167	2,522	3.8%	65,576	63,092	2,484	3.8%	1,113	1,075	38	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%
Catron	1,131	1,008	123	10.9%	1,121	1,022	99	8.8%	10	−14	24	0.9%	−1.4%	24.2%
Chaves	23,785	22,275	1,510	6.3%	23,999	22,426	1,573	6.6%	−214	−151	−63	−0.9%	−0.7%	−4.0%
Cibola	9,148	8,256	892	9.8%	9,106	8,180	926	10.2%	42	76	−34	0.5%	0.9%	−3.7%
Colfax	6,506	6,191	315	4.8%	6,694	6,309	385	5.8%	−188	−118	−70	−2.8%	−1.9%	−18.2%
Curry	18,577	17,588	989	5.3%	18,643	17,588	1,055	5.7%	−66	0	−66	−0.4%	0.0%	−6.3%
De Baca	913	873	40	4.4%	916	886	30	3.3%	−3	−13	10	−0.3%	−1.5%	33.3%
Eddy	22,902	20,957	1,945	8.5%	22,749	21,031	1,718	7.6%	153	−74	227	0.7%	−0.4%	13.2%
Grant	11,743	10,976	767	6.5%	11,812	11,018	794	6.7%	−69	−42	−27	−0.6%	−0.4%	−3.4%
Guadalupe	1,779	1,628	151	8.5%	1,772	1,631	141	8.0%	7	−3	10	0.4%	−0.2%	7.1%
Harding	514	476	38	7.4%	527	479	48	9.1%	−13	−3	−10	−2.5%	−0.6%	−20.8%
Hidalgo	2,970	2,828	142	4.8%	3,014	2,839	175	5.8%	−44	−11	−33	−1.5%	−0.4%	−18.9%
Lea	25,450	23,862	1,588	6.2%	25,558	23,862	1,696	6.6%	−108	0	−108	−0.4%	0.0%	−6.4%
Lincoln	6,389	6,072	317	5.0%	6,416	6,126	290	4.5%	−27	−54	27	−0.4%	−0.9%	9.3%
Luna	8,852	8,005	847	9.6%	7,865	6,931	934	11.9%	987	1,074	−87	12.5%	15.5%	−9.3%
McKinley	25,769	23,819	1,950	7.6%	25,521	23,811	1,710	6.7%	248	8	240	1.0%	0.0%	14.0%
Mora	1,514	1,313	201	13.3%	1,525	1,320	205	13.4%	−11	−7	−4	−0.7%	−0.5%	−2.0%
Otero	20,091	18,867	1,224	6.1%	20,139	18,890	1,249	6.2%	−48	−23	−25	−0.2%	−0.1%	−2.0%
Quay	4,800	4,563	237	4.9%	4,845	4,607	238	4.9%	−45	−44	−1	−0.9%	−1.0%	−0.4%
Rio Arriba	15,612	14,493	1,119	7.2%	15,628	14,512	1,116	7.1%	−16	−19	3	−0.1%	−0.1%	0.3%
Roosevelt	7,676	7,352	324	4.2%	7,760	7,436	324	4.2%	−84	−84	0	−1.1%	−1.1%	0.0%
San Juan	43,485	39,878	3,607	8.3%	43,568	39,838	3,730	8.6%	−83	40	−123	−0.2%	0.1%	−3.3%
San Miguel	11,701	10,958	743	6.3%	11,713	11,016	697	6.0%	−12	−58	46	−0.1%	−0.5%	6.6%
Sierra	3,520	3,380	140	4.0%	3,514	3,389	125	3.6%	6	−9	15	0.2%	−0.3%	12.0%
Socorro	6,812	6,320	492	7.2%	6,752	6,331	421	6.2%	60	−11	71	0.9%	−0.2%	16.9%
Taos	12,939	11,616	1,323	10.2%	12,853	11,606	1,247	9.7%	86	10	76	0.7%	0.1%	6.1%
Torrance	4,579	4,326	253	5.5%	4,602	4,354	248	5.4%	−23	−28	5	−0.5%	−0.6%	2.0%
Union	1,938	1,841	97	5.0%	1,978	1,881	97	4.9%	−40	−40	0	−2.0%	−2.1%	0.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 1994				REVISED AUGUST 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	787,336	744,559	42,777	5.4%	757,302	698,651	58,651	7.7%	30,034	45,908	-15,874	4.0%	6.6%	-27.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	346,072	331,455	14,617	4.2%	328,604	305,212	23,392	7.1%	17,468	26,243	-8,775	5.3%	8.6%	-37.5%
Bernalillo	287,799	275,899	11,900	4.1%	273,897	254,054	19,843	7.2%	13,902	21,845	-7,943	5.1%	8.6%	-40.0%
Sandoval	35,261	33,609	1,652	4.7%	32,913	30,948	1,965	6.0%	2,348	2,661	-313	7.1%	8.6%	-15.9%
Valencia	23,012	21,947	1,065	4.6%	21,794	20,210	1,584	7.3%	1,218	1,737	-519	5.6%	8.6%	-32.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,181	57,039	4,142	6.8%	59,325	53,766	5,559	9.4%	1,856	3,273	-1,417	3.1%	6.1%	-25.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	78,984	76,343	2,641	3.3%	75,284	72,499	2,785	3.7%	3,700	3,844	-144	4.9%	5.3%	-5.2%
Los Alamos	12,295	12,176	119	1.0%	11,708	11,563	145	1.2%	587	613	-26	5.0%	5.3%	-17.9%
Santa Fe	66,689	64,167	2,522	3.8%	63,576	60,936	2,640	4.2%	3,113	3,231	-118	4.9%	5.3%	-4.5%
Catron	1,131	1,008	123	10.9%	1,057	929	128	12.1%	74	79	-5	7.0%	8.5%	-3.9%
Chaves	23,785	22,275	1,510	6.3%	23,404	21,459	1,945	8.3%	381	816	-435	1.6%	3.8%	-22.4%
Cibola	9,148	8,256	892	9.8%	9,136	8,047	1,089	11.9%	12	209	-197	0.1%	2.6%	-18.1%
Colfax	6,506	6,191	315	4.8%	6,196	5,706	490	7.9%	310	485	-175	5.0%	8.5%	-35.7%
Curry	18,577	17,588	989	5.3%	17,857	16,455	1,402	7.9%	720	1,133	-413	4.0%	6.9%	-29.5%
De Baca	913	873	40	4.4%	900	837	63	7.0%	13	36	-23	1.4%	4.3%	-36.5%
Eddy	22,902	20,957	1,945	8.5%	22,803	20,408	2,395	10.5%	99	549	-450	0.4%	2.7%	-18.8%
Grant	11,743	10,976	767	6.5%	11,598	10,512	1,086	9.4%	145	464	-319	1.3%	4.4%	-29.4%
Guadalupe	1,779	1,628	151	8.5%	1,777	1,552	225	12.7%	2	76	-74	0.1%	4.9%	-32.9%
Harding	514	476	38	7.4%	462	443	19	4.1%	52	33	19	11.3%	7.4%	100.0%
Hidalgo	2,970	2,828	142	4.8%	2,863	2,652	211	7.4%	107	176	-69	3.7%	6.6%	-32.7%
Lea	25,450	23,862	1,588	6.2%	24,844	23,177	1,667	6.7%	606	685	-79	2.4%	3.0%	-4.7%
Lincoln	6,389	6,072	317	5.0%	6,196	5,866	330	5.3%	193	206	-13	3.1%	3.5%	-3.9%
Luna	8,852	8,005	847	9.6%	7,925	6,913	1,012	12.8%	927	1,092	-165	11.7%	15.8%	-16.3%
McKinley	25,769	23,819	1,950	7.6%	24,953	23,038	1,915	7.7%	816	781	35	3.3%	3.4%	1.8%
Mora	1,514	1,313	201	13.3%	1,513	1,233	280	18.5%	1	80	-79	0.1%	6.5%	-28.2%
Otero	20,091	18,867	1,224	6.1%	19,880	18,181	1,699	8.5%	211	686	-475	1.1%	3.8%	-28.0%
Quay	4,800	4,563	237	4.9%	4,678	4,399	279	6.0%	122	164	-42	2.6%	3.7%	-15.1%
Rio Arriba	15,612	14,493	1,119	7.2%	15,880	14,049	1,831	11.5%	-268	444	-712	-1.7%	3.2%	-38.9%
Roosevelt	7,676	7,352	324	4.2%	7,118	6,647	471	6.6%	558	705	-147	7.8%	10.6%	-31.2%
San Juan	43,485	39,878	3,607	8.3%	42,607	38,290	4,317	10.1%	878	1,588	-710	2.1%	4.1%	-16.4%
San Miguel	11,701	10,958	743	6.3%	11,349	10,294	1,055	9.3%	352	664	-312	3.1%	6.5%	-29.6%
Sierra	3,520	3,380	140	4.0%	3,377	3,203	174	5.2%	143	177	-34	4.2%	5.5%	-19.5%
Socorro	6,812	6,320	492	7.2%	6,683	6,052	631	9.4%	129	268	-139	1.9%	4.4%	-22.0%
Taos	12,939	11,616	1,323	10.2%	12,774	11,038	1,736	13.6%	165	578	-413	1.3%	5.2%	-23.8%
Torrance	4,579	4,326	253	5.5%	4,465	4,080	385	8.6%	114	246	-132	2.6%	6.0%	-34.3%
Union	1,938	1,841	97	5.0%	1,794	1,713	81	4.5%	144	128	16	8.0%	7.5%	19.8%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

(Prel.) AUGUST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (highest to lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted, Year to Year Change)

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	AUGUST 1994 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.0%
CALIFORNIA	2	8.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.0%
LOUISIANA	4	7.9%
ALASKA	5	7.7%
RHODE ISLAND	6	7.4%
MAINE	7	6.9%
NEW YORK	7	6.9%
TEXAS	9	6.6%
MICHIGAN	10	6.3%
MISSISSIPPI	10	6.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	10	6.3%
ARIZONA	10	6.3%
ALABAMA	10	6.3%
OKLAHOMA	15	6.2%
NEVADA	16	6.1%
UNITED STATES		**6.1%**
WASHINGTON	16	6.1%
HAWAII	16	6.1%
NEW JERSEY	19	6.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	6.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	21	5.9%
ILLINOIS	22	5.7%
FLORIDA	23	5.6%
CONNECTICUT	24	5.5%
ARKANSAS	25	5.4%
OHIO	25	5.4%
OREGON	25	5.4%
NEW MEXICO	**25**	**5.4%**
WYOMING	29	5.3%
MARYLAND	29	5.3%
GEORGIA	31	5.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	31	5.2%
INDIANA	33	5.1%
VIRGINIA	34	5.0%
KENTUCKY	35	4.9%
KANSAS	35	4.9%
MONTANA	37	4.8%
TENNESSEE	38	4.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	38	4.7%
COLORADO	40	4.6%
VERMONT	40	4.6%
MISSOURI	42	4.5%
IDAHO	43	4.4%
WISCONSIN	43	4.4%
DELAWARE	45	4.3%
MINNESOTA	46	3.6%
UTAH	47	3.5%
IOWA	48	3.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.4%

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	AUGUST 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.7%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.6%
MAINE	4	8.3%
NEW YORK	5	7.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	7.8%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**7.8%**
ALABAMA	8	7.7%
ILLINOIS	9	7.6%
RHODE ISLAND	9	7.6%
WASHINGTON	11	7.5%
NEVADA	12	7.4%
ALASKA	13	7.3%
OREGON	14	7.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	14	7.2%
LOUISIANA	16	7.1%
TEXAS	16	7.1%
NEW JERSEY	18	7.0%
FLORIDA	18	7.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	20	6.9%
MICHIGAN	21	6.7%
UNITED STATES		**6.7%**
MISSOURI	22	6.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23	6.4%
MARYLAND	24	6.3%
CONNECTICUT	25	6.2%
KENTUCKY	25	6.2%
ARKANSAS	27	6.1%
MISSISSIPPI	27	6.1%
OKLAHOMA	27	6.1%
MONTANA	30	6.0%
IDAHO	30	6.0%
ARIZONA	32	5.9%
TENNESSEE	33	5.7%
GEORGIA	33	5.7%
OHIO	33	5.7%
WYOMING	36	5.6%
DELAWARE	37	5.5%
VERMONT	38	5.3%
MINNESOTA	39	5.1%
KANSAS	39	5.1%
INDIANA	39	5.1%
COLORADO	42	5.0%
VIRGINIA	43	4.9%
WISCONSIN	44	4.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	45	4.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.3%
HAWAII	47	4.1%
IOWA	48	3.9%
UTAH	49	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.3%
NEBRASKA	51	2.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

August and July Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Highest to Lowest)

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AREAS	PREL. 1994 RANKING	AUGUST 1994 RATE
MORA	1	13.3%
CATRON	2	10.9%
TAOS	3	10.2%
CIBOLA	4	9.8%
LUNA	5	9.6%
GUADALUPE	6	8.5%
EDDY	6	8.5%
SAN JUAN	8	8.3%
MCKINLEY	9	7.6%
HARDING	10	7.4%
RIO ARRIBA	11	7.2%
SOCORRO	11	7.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	6.8%
GRANT	14	6.5%
SAN MIGUEL	15	6.3%
CHAVES	15	6.3%
LEA	17	6.2%
OTERO	18	6.1%
TORRANCE	19	5.5%
STATEWIDE		**5.4%**
CURRY	20	5.3%
UNION	21	5.0%
LINCOLN	21	5.0%
QUAY	23	4.9%
HIDALGO	24	4.8%
COLFAX	24	4.8%
SANDOVAL	26	4.7%
VALENCIA	27	4.6%
DE BACA	28	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.2%
BERNALILLO	31	4.1%
SIERRA	32	4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	3.3%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	JULY 1994 RATE
MORA	1	13.4%
LUNA	2	11.9%
CIBOLA	3	10.2%
TAOS	4	9.7%
HARDING	5	9.1%
CATRON	6	8.8%
SAN JUAN	7	8.6%
GUADALUPE	8	8.0%
EDDY	9	7.6%
RIO ARRIBA	10	7.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	11	6.9%
MCKINLEY	12	6.7%
GRANT	12	6.7%
CHAVES	14	6.6%
LEA	14	6.6%
OTERO	16	6.2%
SOCORRO	16	6.2%
SAN MIGUEL	18	6.0%
COLFAX	19	5.8%
HIDALGO	19	5.8%
CURRY	21	5.7%
STATEWIDE		**5.6%**
TORRANCE	22	5.4%
SANDOVAL	23	5.2%
VALENCIA	24	5.0%
QUAY	25	4.9%
UNION	25	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	27	4.7%
BERNALILLO	28	4.6%
LINCOLN	29	4.5%
ROOSEVELT	30	4.2%
SIERRA	31	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.3%
DE BACA	32	3.3%

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment in August increased by 1,200 jobs (two tenths of a percent) from last month, according to preliminary estimates from the employer survey. Major industry groups adding employment included mining (100), construction (600), manufacturing (900), and services (300). Sectors losing employment in August were transportation, communications & public utilities (TCPU) (-100), trade (-200), finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) (-100), and government (-300). The largest over-the-month increases were in manufacturing, up by 2.0 percent, followed by construction (1.4 percent), mining (0.6 percent), and services, which posted a 0.2 percent increase.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 658,500 in August, 5.2 percent or 32,700 jobs higher than its year ago level. The US nonfarm job growth rate was 2.8, a little more than half the New Mexico rate. The New Mexico growth rate was at 4.5 percent at the beginning of the year, fell to 4.0 percent in March, and has risen over a percentage point since then. New Mexico's August nonfarm job growth rate ranked third in the nation, up from tenth in August 1993. New Mexico's August growth rate was bettered by only Nevada (first at 6 percent) and Utah (second at 5.7 percent). New Mexico's job growth performance was far better than Arizona (sixth at 4.2 percent), Texas (13th at 3.2 percent) Colorado (16th at 2.9 percent) and Oklahoma (37th at 1.6 percent). All major industry groups contributed to this accelerating growth, four of them at rates at or above five percent. Construction leads the industries in growth rate, hiring 6,100 additional workers for 16.2 percent over the year growth. More than half of the construction job growth can be attributed to the Intel expansion in Sandoval County.

Services gained 9,300 jobs, growing 5.5 percent from last year. Trade followed, adding 7,400 positions to last year's level for 4.9 percent over-the-year growth. Government added 4,000 jobs to its payroll for 2.6 percent growth over the year. Manufacturing is up 2,800 jobs for 6.4 percent annual growth. Growth in manufacturing has been accelerating in the course of 1994, beginning at 3.9 percent in January, hovering at or somewhat above 4 percent in the spring and early summer, and then rising to 5.7 percent in July. Mining job growth was 5.6 percent or 900 jobs in August, strong growth in a traditionally high-paying sector. Finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) and transportation & public utilities (TCPU) also added jobs, growing at rates of 5.7 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. New Mexico FIRE has been buoyed by the high rate of growth in the construction sector. TCPU job growth has been affected by last year's early retirement program at the Public Service Company and this year's layoffs at US West, the telephone utility.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 200 jobs in August on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. Major sectors posting gains over the month include manufacturing, transportation, communications & public utilities, trade and services. Services employment increased by 600, manufacturing, transportation & public utilities (TCPU), and trade each contributed 100 jobs. Construction was unchanged over the month. Finance, insurance & real estate fell slightly (-100) and government was down 500.

Data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are now available to show the underlying industrial sector growth patterns of the three counties composing the Albuquerque MSA. Bernalillo County added 12,843 jobs between the fourth quarter of 1993 (1993-IV) and the fourth quarter of 1992 (1992-IV) for 5.0 percent growth. Three-fourths of this growth was in three sectors: construction, retail trade and services. Manufacturing grew by 875 jobs or 4.2 percent from 1992-IV. Sandoval County added 2,712 positions over the same period for growth of almost 25 percent. Growth in Sandoval county was mainly in construction, manufacturing and services. Valencia County grew by slightly over one thousand jobs for 12 percent over the year growth. The major growth sectors for Valencia County were construction (307), retail trade (228), manufacturing (169) and local government (170).

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA is now 305,600, which is 16,700 jobs (+5.8%) more than in August 1993. Underlying this growth is a variety of developments. The Phillips Laboratory on Kirtland Air Force Base is building three research facilities on Kirtland in 1994-95. Also on Kirtland, the Center for National Security and Arms Control will be built this year and next. Despite these increases, federal government employment has fallen by 100 jobs over the year. Transportation & public utilities employment is now up 700 jobs or 5.6 percent over its year ago level. FIRE has increased by 800 jobs over the year, all of the increase being in the "other finance, insurance and real estate sub-category".

In other non-manufacturing developments, MCI Communications opened in early 1993 and currently employs more than 1,300, according to a recent newspaper report. Southwest Airlines Ticketing opened in 1993 and now employs 350 workers. The Citibank Credit Collection Center employs about 550 workers.

At least two large construction projects will be undertaken in the near future in Albuquerque. Cottonwood Mall will be under construction in late 1994 or early 1995, employing over 1,000 construction workers according to published estimates. Also, the Albuquerque Biological Park will be under construction shortly.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	CHANGE FROM JUL
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**659,100**	**657,900**	**1,200**
MINING	**16,800**	**16,700**	**100**
CONSTRUCTION	**42,300**	**41,700**	**600**
MANUFACTURING	**45,500**	**44,600**	**900**
DURABLE GOODS	30,200	29,900	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	15,300	14,700	600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,700**	**29,800**	**-100**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**155,300**	**155,500**	**-200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	26,900	0
RETAIL TRADE	128,400	128,600	-200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,200**	**29,300**	**-100**
SERVICES	**177,100**	**176,800**	**300**
GOVERNMENT	**163,200**	**163,500**	**-300**

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	CHANGE FROM JUL
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**304,700**	**304,500**	**200**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,600**	**20,600**	**0**
MANUFACTURING	**27,600**	**27,500**	**100**
DURABLE GOODS	21,000	20,800	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,600	6,700	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,400**	**13,300**	**100**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**73,500**	**73,400**	**100**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,700	15,700	0
RETAIL TRADE	57,800	57,700	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,200**	**16,400**	**-200**
SERVICES	**93,200**	**92,600**	**600**
GOVERNMENT	**60,200**	**60,700**	**-500**

1/ Estimates include all full - time and part - time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	REVISED AUG 1993	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1994	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**658,500**	**657,400**	**625,800**	**1,100**	**32,700**
GOODS PRODUCING	107,100	104,800	97,300	2,300	9,800
SERVICE PRODUCING	551,400	552,600	528,500	-1,200	22,900
MINING	**17,000**	**16,900**	**16,100**	**100**	**900**
Metal Mining	1,900	1,900	1,600	0	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,900	10,800	10,400	100	500
CONSTRUCTION	**43,800**	**43,300**	**37,700**	**500**	**6,100**
MANUFACTURING	**46,300**	**44,600**	**43,500**	**1,700**	**2,800**
DURABLE GOODS	30,400	30,100	28,900	300	1,500
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	8,900	8,800	7,600	100	1,300
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,500	3,700	0	-200
Other Durable Goods	13,400	13,200	13,000	200	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	15,900	14,500	14,600	1,400	1,300
Food & Kindred Products	5,700	4,300	5,100	1,400	600
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,400	6,800	0	600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,000**	**29,000**	**28,400**	**0**	**600**
TRANSPORTATION	15,500	15,400	14,800	100	700
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200
Other Transportation	6,200	6,100	5,700	100	500
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,600	13,600	-100	-100
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,800	7,900	7,800	-100	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**157,600**	**157,100**	**150,200**	**500**	**7,400**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	27,000	26,000	-100	900
Durable Goods	15,300	15,400	15,000	-100	300
Nondurable Goods	11,600	11,600	11,000	0	600
RETAIL TRADE	130,700	130,100	124,200	600	6,500
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,100	5,400	4,900	-300	200
General Merchandise Stores	14,900	14,700	13,400	200	1,500
Food Stores	16,400	16,600	16,200	-200	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	16,200	16,200	15,800	0	400
Apparel & Accessories	5,400	5,300	5,100	100	300
Furniture & Furnishing	5,400	5,500	5,000	-100	400
Eating & Drinking Places	51,800	51,100	48,700	700	3,100
Miscellaneous Retail	15,500	15,300	15,100	200	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,600**	**29,700**	**28,000**	**-100**	**1,600**
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
Insurance Carriers	5,100	5,100	4,800	0	300
Insurance Agents	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200
Real Estate	7,000	7,000	6,400	0	600
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,800	3,900	3,400	-100	400
SERVICES	**179,800**	**180,200**	**170,500**	**-400**	**9,300**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14,000	14,100	13,600	-100	400
Personal Services	5,900	5,900	5,600	0	300
Business Services	26,700	26,800	26,100	-100	600
Health Services	43,900	44,000	41,900	-100	2,000
Legal Services	4,800	4,900	4,800	-100	0
Educational Services	5,700	5,600	5,100	100	600
Social Services	15,100	15,000	13,300	100	1,800
Membership Organizations	14,100	14,200	13,300	-100	800
Engineering & Management Services	28,700	28,800	27,000	-100	1,700
Other Services	20,900	20,900	19,800	0	1,100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**155,400**	**156,600**	**151,400**	**-1,200**	**4,000**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,000	31,100	32,700	-100	-1,700
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	124,400	125,500	118,700	-1,100	5,700
State Government 2/	55,400	54,600	52,800	800	2,600
Universities	22,200	21,600	21,000	600	1,200
Local Government	69,000	70,900	65,900	-1,900	3,100
Schools	39,500	40,500	37,400	-1,000	2,100

1/ Estimates include all full- time and part- time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	REVISED AUG 1993	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1994	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**305,600**	**304,700**	**288,900**	**900**	**16,700**
GOODS PRODUCING	49,400	49,100	45,100	300	4,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	256,200	255,600	243,800	600	12,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**21,300**	**21,300**	**18,600**	**0**	**2,700**
MANUFACTURING	**28,100**	**27,800**	**26,500**	**300**	**1,600**
Durable Goods	21,200	21,100	19,900	100	1,300
Nondurable Goods	6,900	6,700	6,600	200	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,100**	**12,900**	**12,400**	**200**	**700**
Transportation	7,900	7,800	7,300	100	600
Communication & Public Utilities	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**74,100**	**73,800**	**69,900**	**300**	**4,200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,700	15,800	15,000	-100	700
Durable Goods	9,600	9,700	9,300	-100	300
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	58,400	58,000	54,900	400	3,500
General Merchandise Stores	6,100	6,100	5,600	0	500
Food Stores	6,500	6,600	6,400	-100	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,400	6,300	6,100	100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	23,400	23,100	21,900	300	1,500
Other Retail Trade	16,000	15,900	14,900	100	1,100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,300**	**16,500**	**15,500**	**-200**	**800**
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,700	4,500	-100	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,500	5,600	5,400	-100	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,200	6,200	5,600	0	600
SERVICES	**94,200**	**93,500**	**89,400**	**700**	**4,800**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
Personal Services	2,800	2,700	2,600	100	200
Business Services	17,700	17,400	17,200	300	500
Health Services	21,500	21,200	20,500	300	1,000
Social Services	6,700	6,500	5,900	200	800
Membership Organizations	4,300	4,300	4,000	0	300
Engineering & Management Services	20,200	20,400	19,400	-200	800
Other Services	16,700	16,700	15,600	0	1,100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**58,500**	**58,900**	**56,600**	**-400**	**1,900**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,900	15,000	15,000	-100	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	43,600	43,900	41,600	-300	2,000
State Government 2/	16,700	15,500	15,900	1,200	800
Local Government	26,900	28,400	25,700	-1,500	1,200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	REVISED AUG 1993	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1994	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**44,900**	**44,750**	**43,600**	**150**	**1,300**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,150	5,350	400	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,350	39,600	38,250	-250	1,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,800**	**2,800**	**2,600**	**0**	**200**
MANUFACTURING	**2,750**	**2,350**	**2,750**	**400**	**0**
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	2,000	1,600	1,950	400	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,450**	**1,450**	**1,500**	**0**	**-50**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**10,150**	**10,100**	**9,650**	**50**	**500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	9,050	9,000	8,600	50	450
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Food Stores	1,150	1,200	1,150	-50	0
Other Retail Trade	6,700	6,600	6,300	100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,950**	**1,950**	**1,900**	**0**	**50**
SERVICES	**9,900**	**9,900**	**9,500**	**0**	**400**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**15,900**	**16,200**	**15,700**	**-300**	**200**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,600	3,700	3,800	-100	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,300	12,500	11,900	-200	400
State Government	5,900	6,000	5,700	-100	200
Local Government	6,400	6,500	6,200	-100	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	REVISED AUG 1993	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1994	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**70,900**	**69,750**	**69,250**	**1,150**	**1,650**
GOODS PRODUCING	6,000	5,750	5,800	250	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	64,900	64,000	63,450	900	1,450
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,800**	**3,600**	**3,700**	**200**	**100**
MANUFACTURING	**2,200**	**2,150**	**2,100**	**50**	**100**
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,250	0	50
Nondurable Goods	900	850	850	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	650	650	650	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	500	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**15,200**	**14,900**	**14,700**	**300**	**500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	13,900	13,600	13,500	300	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	6,000	5,700	5,800	300	200
Other Retail Trade	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**3,100**	**3,000**	**2,800**	**100**	**300**
SERVICES	**20,900**	**20,400**	**20,300**	**500**	**600**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,800	2,700	2,800	100	0
Health Services	4,700	4,700	4,500	0	200
Other Services	13,400	13,000	13,000	400	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,550**	**24,550**	**24,500**	**0**	**50**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,750	1,700	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,800	22,800	22,800	0	0
State Government 3/	17,900	17,900	18,200	0	-300
Local Government	4,900	4,900	4,600	0	300

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.
2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.
3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(Hours and Earnings of Production, Constuction and Nonsupervisory Employees)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993
MINING	$623.57	$635.25	$598.31	44.1	43.6	43.8	14.14	14.57	13.66
CONSTRUCTION	$511.66	$512.78	$491.18	40.9	42.1	41.0	12.51	12.18	11.98
MANUFACTURING	$408.29	$416.56	$410.89	41.2	41.0	41.8	9.91	10.16	9.83
Durable Goods	$440.18	$447.37	$442.80	41.1	41.5	42.7	10.71	10.78	10.37
Nondurable Goods	$344.02	$347.85	$347.67	41.2	39.8	40.1	8.35	8.74	8.67
COMMUNICATIONS	$570.08	$583.89	$676.50	39.1	38.9	43.9	14.58	15.01	15.41
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$698.41	$733.38	$719.18	42.9	44.1	46.7	16.28	16.63	15.40
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$232.47	$234.90	$238.29	31.5	31.7	31.9	7.38	7.41	7.47
Wholesale Trade	$364.42	$371.51	$368.26	37.3	38.3	38.4	9.77	9.70	9.59
Retail Trade	$206.65	$208.24	$213.37	30.3	30.4	30.7	6.82	6.85	6.95
BANKING	$286.13	$278.94	$277.13	37.5	36.8	37.5	7.63	7.58	7.39

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993
MANUFACTURING	$428.27	$428.74	$420.02	40.1	40.6	40.7	10.68	10.56	10.32
Durable Goods	$464.94	$470.82	$460.22	40.5	41.3	41.8	11.48	11.40	11.01
Nondurable Goods	$320.49	$307.20	$314.95	38.8	38.4	37.9	8.26	8.00	8.31

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historcal data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

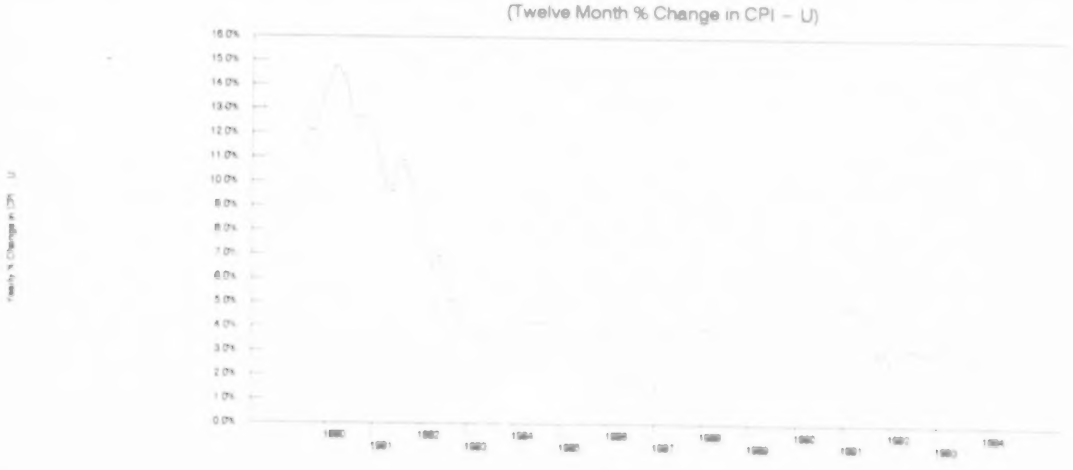
	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	PERCENT CHANGE Jul '94 - Aug '94	PERCENT CHANGE Aug '93 - Aug '94
CPI-U	149.0	148.4	144.8	0.4%	2.9%
CPI-W	146.5	145.8	142.4	0.5%	2.9%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



August Nonagricultural Growth Rate by State (Highest to Lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted – Year to Year Change)

STATE	Prel. 1994 RANKING	August 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	6.0%
UTAH	2	5.7%
NEW MEXICO	**3**	**5.2%**
IDAHO	4	4.8%
GEORGIA	5	4.3%
ARIZONA	6	4.2%
MISSISSIPPI	7	3.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	7	3.5%
ARKANSAS	9	3.4%
FLORIDA	9	3.4%
MICHIGAN	9	3.4%
OREGON	9	3.4%
TEXAS	13	3.2%
LOUISIANA	14	3.1%
DELAWARE	15	3.0%
VIRGINIA	16	2.9%
MINNESOTA	16	2.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	16	2.9%
COLORADO	16	2.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	16	2.9%
MISSOURI	21	2.8%
UNITED STATES		**2.8%**
NORTH DAKOTA	22	2.6%
TENNESSEE	23	2.5%
WISCONSIN	24	2.4%
NEBRASKA	25	2.2%
IOWA	25	2.2%
KANSAS	25	2.2%
MONTANA	28	2.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	28	2.1%
KENTUCKY	28	2.1%
NEW JERSEY	31	2.0%
ALASKA	32	1.8%
INDIANA	32	1.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	1.7%
WASHINGTON	34	1.7%
RHODE ISLAND	34	1.7%
ILLINOIS	37	1.6%
WYOMING	37	1.6%
OKLAHOMA	37	1.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	40	1.3%
NEW YORK	41	1.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	1.0%
OHIO	42	1.0%
ALABAMA	44	0.9%
MAINE	45	0.8%
MARYLAND	46	0.7%
VERMONT	46	0.7%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.4%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−1.1%
HAWAII	51	−1.6%

STATE	Revised 1993 RANKING	August 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.9%
IDAHO	2	5.1%
NEVADA	3	4.9%
FLORIDA	4	4.5%
COLORADO	5	4.3%
GEORGIA	6	4.1%
TENNESSEE	7	3.9%
MONTANA	7	3.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	9	3.7%
NEW MEXICO	**10**	**3.6%**
MISSISSIPPI	10	3.6%
ARIZONA	10	3.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	3.5%
ARKANSAS	14	3.0%
TEXAS	14	3.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	2.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	17	2.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	17	2.8%
MISSOURI	17	2.8%
OREGON	20	2.7%
VIRGINIA	21	2.6%
MINNESOTA	22	2.3%
NEBRASKA	22	2.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	24	2.1%
IOWA	24	2.1%
ALASKA	24	2.1%
OKLAHOMA	27	1.9%
ALABAMA	27	1.9%
UNITED STATES		**1.9%**
WEST VIRGINIA	29	1.8%
WISCONSIN	29	%
MAINE	31	.6%
DELAWARE	31	1.6%
WYOMING	33	1.5%
KENTUCKY	33	1.5%
VERMONT	33	1.5%
ILLINOIS	36	1.4%
KANSAS	36	1.4%
OHIO	38	1.3%
RHODE ISLAND	38	1.3%
LOUISIANA	40	1.1%
NEW JERSEY	41	1.0%
WASHINGTON	42	0.9%
MARYLAND	42	0.9%
MICHIGAN	44	0.8%
INDIANA	45	0.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	46	0.4%
NEW YORK	47	0.1%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	49	−0.8%
HAWAII	50	−1.0%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.2%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

National Labor Update from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

August 1994

U.S. Employment - August 1994 Overview

On September 2, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.1 percent in August, after rising from 6.0 percent in June to 6.1 percent in July. The unemployment rate remained stable though employment rose by 714,000, as unemployment also rose, by 18,000 and the number of those not in the labor force fell by 549,000.

The unemployment rate for adult men fell two tenths of a point to 5.4 percent, the rate for adult women rose to 5.4 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 17.5 percent (down two tenths of a percentage point). The August rate for Blacks was up three tenths of a point to 11.5 percent. The rate for Hispanics was up by one tenth of a point to 10.2 percent. The rate for Whites was down by one tenth of a point, to 5.3 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment rose by 714,000 in August to 123.166 million, after rising by 22,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was up by three tenths of a point to 62.5 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is seven tenths of a point higher than in August of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 131.189 million) has risen 2,855 or 2.2 percent over last August, while the labor force participation rate (66.6 percent) was up three tenths of a point over the month, and four tenths of a point since August 1993.

Total employment according to the household survey is composed of workers in agriculture and in nonagricultural industries. There were 1.737 million agricultural workers and 110.393 million workers in nonagricultural industries in August. In the nonfarm industries, there were 18.188 million government workers and 92.205 million nongovernment workers. In addition, there were 9.055 million self-employed workers and 141,000 unpaid family workers.

Characteristics of the Unemployed

The median duration of unemployment was 9.0 weeks in August, down from 9.3 weeks in July. The median duration of unemployment has increased by three-fifths of a week since August 1993. 2.793 million (or 34.7 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in August 1994, compared to 3.0 million or 34.7 percent in August 1993. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job or completed a temporary job was 47.7 percent in August, down from 56.2 percent in August 1993. Job losers totaled 3.813 million in August 1994, compared to 751 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.779 million) and new entrants (650 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they wanted to work and are available to work, but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 489,000 in August 1994 and 542,000 in July 1994, a decrease of 53,000.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in August, by 179,000 jobs to 113.764 million, following a revised June to July increase of 251,000. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 3.050 million or +2.7 percent since last August, with increases occurring in both the service-producing sector and in the goods-producing sector. The goods-producing industries gained 25,000 jobs over the month and 413,000 jobs over the year. Mining employment fell by 2,000 jobs over the year nationally, the only goods-producing industry to shed jobs.

Construction was up by 284,000 or 6.1 percent over the year. Manufacturing was up 131,000 or 0.7 percent. The service-producing industries gained 154,000 jobs over the month, with increases in wholesale trade, transportation, services, and in finance, insurance & real estate. Government was down 4,000 jobs over the month but up by 191,000 over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Job losers and persons completing temporary jobs moved down one tenth of a point to 2.9 percent of the labor force in August. Job leavers were unchanged for the fifth straight month at six tenths of a percentage point (0.6 percent) of the labor force. Labor force reentrants were unchanged at 2.1 percent of the labor force, while new entrants to the labor force were up one tenth of a percent to 0.5 percent.

Multiple Jobholders

There were 7,079,000 persons in the labor force who had more than one job in August, or 5.7 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the total number of multiple jobholders, 3,899,000 had a primary full time job and a secondary part time job, 1,416,000 had part time primary and secondary jobs, and 260,000 had full time primary and secondary jobs, while 1,465,000 had variable hours on one job. 5.8 percent of the men and 5.7 percent of the women in the labor force were multiple jobholders in August.

New Mexico

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program

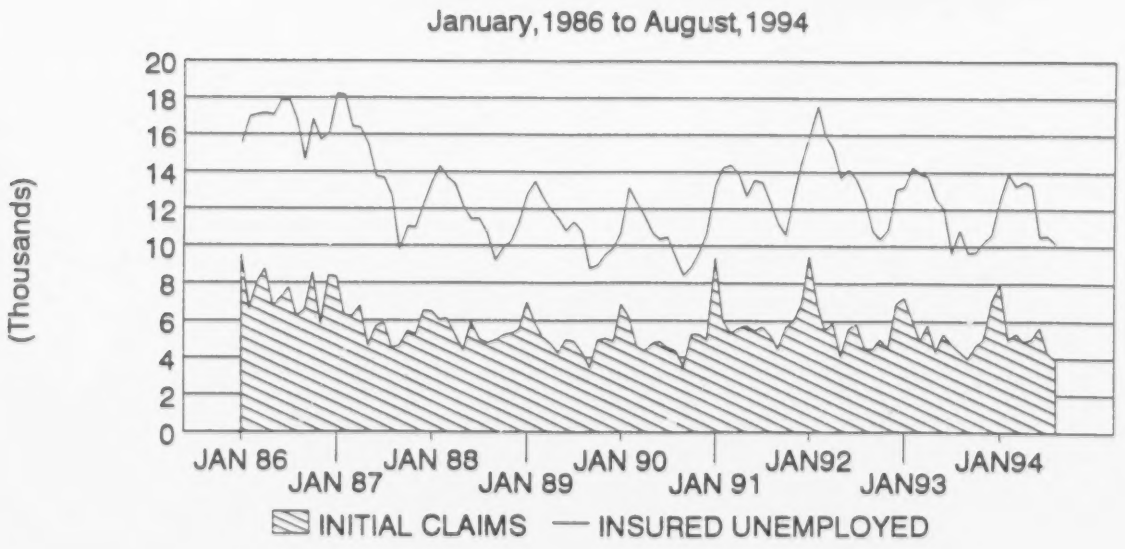
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	CHANGE FROM: July '94	August'93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	3,931	4,278	4,366	−347	−435
Continued Claims	49,102	45,110	49,402	3,992	−300
# Insured Unemployed *	10,152	10,565	10,874	−413	−722
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8	1.8	2.0		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	1,813	2,083	1,554	--270	259
Final Payments	975	875	900	100	75
Weeks Compensated	38,568	34,858	35,599	3,710	2,969
Net Benefit Payments	$5,758,487	$5,102,392	$5,144,421	$656,095	$614,066
Average Weekly Check	$149.31	$146.38	$144.51	$2.93	$4.80

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

Initial claims for unemployment insurance continued its seasonal decline. New claims for unemployment insurance fell 347 or 8 percent in August. Over the year, initial claims were down 435 for a 10 percent decrease. The number of insured unemployed in August was 10,152, a slight decrease from July and 722 less than August,1993. The insured unemployment rate was unchanged at 1.8 percent. Benefit payments for August totaled $5.76 million, an increase of $656,095 from July and an increase of $614,066 from August, 1993. The average weekly check of $149.31 was $4.80 higher than in August 1993 and $2.93 more than the average weekly check for the prior month. Weeks compensated during August rose to 38,568. The graph of initial claims and the number of insured unemployed (below) illustrates how closely insured unemployment follows the rise and fall of new claims over the last eight and a half years.

New Claims & # of Insured Unemployed



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

US West Communications Inc. has notified its employees that it will eliminate about 5,000 jobs in the next year, including 234 in New Mexico. About 2,000 of the affected employees have signed voluntary separation agreements. The rest will be cut through attrition, retirement, and layoffs, although no specific numbers are available. In New Mexico, 234 of US West's 1,300 non-management jobs will be eliminated. The cuts are part of an $880 million re-engineering plan announced in September to improve customer service by consolidating 560 centers into 26 centers in 10 cities. US West has been criticized for delays in the installation of telephone lines.

The **US Department of Health and Human Services** has awarded grants totalling $424,931 to two New Mexico projects. Los Alamos National Laboratory received $324,391 from the department's National Center for Research Resources of the National Institutes of Health to fund a study entitled "Flow Cyclometric Analysis of Multiple DNA Fluorochromes". San Juan Pueblo near Espanola will receive $100,000 from the Office of Human Developmental Services of HHS to enhance social and economic development in the San Juan community.

The **US Department of Energy** will award nearly $200,000 in grants to two New Mexico businesses in October as part of the DOE's Small Business Technology Transfer pilot program. JP Accelerator Works in Los Alamos received a $99,970 grant to work with Los Alamos National Laboratory to research a 500-megawatt, microwave-free electron laser. North Star Research Corp. of Albuquerque received $99,985 to research an efficient, low-cost power modulator system for high power klystrons with Albuquerque's Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. The three year pilot program is designed to encourage the participation of small, high-tech businesses in federal research and development projects.

The August 1994 issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, covering developments through June 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for June 1994 were $245.8 million, with a fiscal year total of $2.556 billion, 12.6 percent higher than the $2.269 billion total for the previous fiscal year. About four percentage points of growth were attributable to 1993 legislative tax increases. According to the General Fund Report, this growth slightly exceeds the February DFA revenue forecast for FY94 by about $18 million or 0.7 percent. Severance tax revenues have grown 13.1 percent over the previous fiscal year. Gross receipts tax revenues grew 6.2 percent on a fiscal year basis. Net personal income tax revenues for the 1994 fiscal year were $466.1 million for growth of 11.4 percent.

The **New Mexico Department of Agriculture** has been awarded a grant of $35,578 to enforce federal pesticide regulations in New Mexico. The grant was awarded by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The New Mexico Department of Agriculture is the state's lead agency for enforcing pesticide laws. The agency will work to assure that pesticides are applied safely on crops, lawns, and gardens as well as in buildings.

Kmart has announced that the company is closing three New Mexico stores in the next few months. Kmart is closing stores in Albuquerque, Silver City and Las Vegas. The closures means that 180 workers from Kmart's statewide workforce of 2,005 (about 9 percent) will lose their jobs.

The **US Small Business Administration** has awarded a $45,718 grant to the New Mexico Community Development Loan Fund to support its efforts to help low-income entrepreneurs. The New Mexico Community Development Loan Fund, based in Albuquerque, is one of 19 organizations across the country to receive technical assistance grants in September under the SBA's micro-loan Demonstration Project.

Five New Mexico museums have been awarded grants totaling $357,106 from the federal Institute of Museum Services. The General Operating Support two-year grants are awarded to museums that have demonstrated excellence in all areas of museum operations. Grant amounts are equal to fifteen percent of a museum's operating budget to a maximum of $112,500. New Mexico museums receiving IMS grants include: $112,500 grant for the Center for Contemporary Art of Santa Fe; a $111,684 grant for the University Art Museum at the University of New Mexico; a $89,078 grant for the Santa Fe Children's Museum; a $36,830 grant for the Los Alamos Historical Museum; and a $7,714 grant for the museum and cultural center in Zuni.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an item in the **New Mexico Business Weekly,** scientists in the department of pathology and medicine at the UNM School of Medicine and at Los Alamos National Laboratory have received a grant for hantavirus research from the National Institutes of Health. The five year, $957,821 grant will finance a research team for a study that will attempt to determine the extent of hantavirus infection in rodents in New Mexico. From the research, the scientists hope to identify ways to prevent hantavirus transmission to people.

Schneider National, the largest truck transport firm in North America, will be adding 300 drivers in the Albuquerque-Santa Fe area in September and October. A company spokesman said that new drivers earn an average of $25,000 to $35,000 their first year and $40,000 to $50,000 within three years. Schneider, based in Green Bay, Wisc., said that it is hiring in New Mexico because of the amount of freight that moves through the area. The company employs 10,000 altogether.

The **New Mexico State Fair**, which operated from September 9 to 25th this year, has become a successful economic machine, according to an article in the Albuquerque Business Times. A spokesperson for the fair said that the annual Fair payroll is now $5 million. The State Fair employs about 1,500 general laborers, as well as electricians and sanitary engineers. The article states that the New Mexico Fair is the third largest in the nation, but draws attendance mainly from New Mexicans.

The proposed rebuilding of the Big-I interchange (I-40 and I-25) in Albuquerque could take eight to 12 years to finish and cost between $600 and $800 million, state highway engineers said in mid-September. The Highway Department recently hired a consulting team to evaluate alternatives to improve the operation and safety of the 30-year-old interchange, which handles an estimated 250,000 to 300,000 vehicles a day.

Construction is under way on a new McDonald's and Walgreen's drug store in the Del Norte Shopping Center at San Antonio and Wyoming NE. The McDonald's restaurant could open by early November and will hire more than 60 employees. The Walgreen's is scheduled to open in October.

Sandia Properties Limited, an Albuquerque-based development firm, has announced plans for one of the largest developments on Albuquerque's west side in recent years. The development would add about 15,000 residents to the Paradise Hills neighborhood in the next decade, if approval from the city of Albuquerque is forthcoming. The proposed Paradise West subdivision would include 5,000 to 6,000 homes and apartments, about 20 acres of parks, 30 acres for businesses and possibly one elementary and one middle school. Company officials said that they want to begin construction on the multi-million dollar project in the fall of 1995, with the development to be built in phases over the next seven to ten years. Sandia Properties Limited has been responsible for a number of developments in the city of Albuquerque, including Sandia Heights along the Sandia mountains.

The **MIOX Corp.** has opened a plant in Albuquerque. MIOX makes an electrolytic system that produces drinking water without traditional chlorination by using an electrolytic system involving water, salt and a twelve-volt battery. Annual sales are projected at $500,000 this year and $2.5 million next year. By next year the company expects to have an annual production of about 500 units, which range in cost from $2,500 to $6,000 each. The Albuquerque Tribune reports that the company is a spin-off of Los Alamos Technical Associates, a New Mexico technology company with strong links to Los Alamos National Laboratories.

The University of New Mexico Center for Wildlife Law has been awarded a $344,233 grant to write a handbook explaining federal laws affecting fish and wildlife management. When finished in about 18 months , the book will be available both in hard copy and on federal computer network services, such as the US Fish and Wildlife Reference Service.

The University of New Mexico Hospital in Albuquerque has been awarded a five-year $3.7 million contract to develop a community-based AIDS research network in New Mexico. The contract is part of $67 million awarded by the National Institutes of Health for 16 sites nationwide.

The **US Navy** has awarded a women-owned environmental consulting firm in Albuquerque a $4.3 million contract. Consolidated Technical Services Inc. (Contech) was awarded the contract for quality assurance services by the Naval Facilities Engineering Services Center in Port Huenene, Calif. Under the contract, Contech will provide environmental quality assurance services to the navy and evaluate the performance of laboratories supporting the Navy's Installation restoration program.

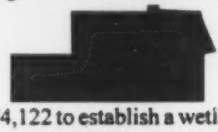
The Albuquerque Journal reported on Sept. 21 that a federal judge signed an order to liquidate **Nunzio's,** a family owned pizza chain in Albuquerque. The action ended two years of bankruptcy protection under an earlier court order. Nunzio's employed about 150 people, according to the article.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

According to the latest Employment Outlook Survey report from **Manpower Inc.,** 23 percent of businesses interviewed by Manpower in the Roswell area intend to staff up in the fourth quarter of 1994. Three percent of employers interviewed say that workforce cutbacks are planned, and 64 percent expect no change.

Roswell's **Transportation Manufacturing Corp.** has been awarded $3.7 million from the Technology Reinvestment Project, the cornerstone of the US defense reinvestment and conversion initiative. TMC, which makes intracity buses, and employs about 900 workers in Roswell is being sold to Novabus of America Inc.

Laguna Area, Cibola County:



Laguna Pueblo will receive $74,122 to establish a wetlands program. The award is part of a statewide award totalling nearly $800,000 from the US Environmental Protection Agency. Also as part of the grant, the city of Albuquerque was awarded $465,833 to support the city's air pollution control efforts.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Las Cruces is expected to close out 1994 with an increase in hiring, according to the latest Employment Outlook Survey report from Manpower Inc. The Las Cruces Sun-News reports that results from the report for the fourth quarter show that 23 percent of Las Cruces area businesses interviewed intend to increase their staff in the fourth quarter of 1994, 77 percent expect no change in hiring and none expect decreases.

Santa Teresa Area, Dona Ana County:

The 1995 Commerce, Justice and State Appropriations Bill recently signed by President Clinton includes funding to construct a permanent Border Patrol station at Santa Teresa; checkpoints on US 54 and US 70 near Alamogordo; checkpoints on Interstates 10 and 25; and a Border Patrol station and checkpoint at Truth or Consequences.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

According to the project manager at the US Energy Department's Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP), the project is overstaffed by 15 percent, and the energy department will reduce the work force through attrition. No layoffs are anticipated and normal attrition will be used to reduce the work force from 777 to 660. Located near Carlsbad, WIPP is a 2,000 foot deep salt mine in which the Energy Department proposes to bury nuclear waste from nuclear weapons production. Sandia National Laboratories, which receives $4 million for scientific work associated with WIPP, will not be affected by the cuts.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Median family income in Lea County increased from $26,619 in 1989 to $30,700 in 1993 or by 15.3 percent, according to estimates released by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Median family income in the United States had increased from $35,225 in 1989 to $39,700 in 1993 or by 12.7 percent while median family income in New Mexico increased from $27,623 in 1989 to $31,800 in 1993 or by 15.1 percent.

The Hobbs Daily News-Sun reported on August 24 that the quoted price of West Texas Intermediate crude fell to $16.85 a barrel, bringing the total drop in crude prices to $3.70 barrel since August 1. Prices edged up slightly the next day to $17.10.

Smith's Food and Drug plans to open a store in Hobbs in December. The 54,000-square -foot store will offer a pharmacy, floral shop, video rental, liquor sales and bulk-foods section. Smith's operates 14 stores in New Mexico. The Smith's chain employs about 20,000 employees company-wide and expects to hire about 100 full and part time employees in Hobbs. An opening date for the store depends on how quickly the Utah-based Big D Construction company can complete the project. The company is hoping to open the Hobbs store and a similar store in Alamogordo by mid-December.

Shiprock Area, McKinley County:

The Northern Navajo Medical Center will officially open its doors to the medical needs of the Navajo Nation in early December. The facility will encompass health care from dental care to a pharmacy. The new facility is a total of 215,000 square feet and houses 70 exam rooms, compared to the old Shiprock Hospital's 20 rooms. The new facility also holds 24 dental chairs versus the old facility's eight. The hospital employs 500 people, and is 85 percent staffed for the new facility. The hospital administration feels an additional 250 employees will be needed to meet the demand for services.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

The **US Department of Education** has awarded a grant of $55,044 to Santa Clara Pueblo for improved library services. The Pueblo was awarded the grant under the Department of Education Library Services for Indian Tribes special program. Funding will be used to develop and improve library services.

The **Espanola Housing Authority** has received a grant of $680,000 for improvement of homes under its jurisdiction. The Espanola authority grant is the largest out of a statewide total of $3.2 million. The authority plans to use the money to upgrade bathrooms in some 20 year-old homes.

Portales Area, Roosevelt County:

An article in the **Portales News Tribune** reported that Cannon Air Force Base will lose as many as 43 civilian employees in 1995 and 1996. The cuts will be part of 1,093 civilian cuts in the Air Force Command in fiscal years 1995 and 1996 and 28,000 civilian positions Air Force wide by fiscal year 2001. The final numbers for Cannon are expected within the next six months.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Golden Corral Steaks, Buffet & Bakery opened a 12,000-square-foot restaurant in Rio Rancho in late September. The restaurant has 125 employees; about half are full-time jobs. Staff payroll will be more than $500,000 annually.

The **Rio Rancho** school district announced in mid-September that a site has been selected for a new middle school, and that Sandoval county will help pay for the land purchase. The county plans to pay about $350,000 to help buy part of the property in order to share a multi-purposes field with the school district. The school, which will cost about $48 million to build, is scheduled to open in fall 1996, and groundbreaking will be in July 1995.

Intel Corp. has donated 75 Pentium computers to Cibola High School and another 75 computers were given to Rio Grande High School, Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute and Albuquerque T-VI. The estimated value of the high-tech gift is $1 million. Intel officials said that the program is part of their "School to Work Highway" and is considered an investment in providing quality early training for the Corporation's future employees.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

The Albuquerque Journal reported in late August that **BARK Enterprises**, a group of four Farmington-area investors, plans to build a Holiday Inn Express hotel on NM64 near Farmington. The investors stated that the decision to build a hotel with approximately 100 rooms reflects confidence in the continued growth of the Farmington area economy. The hotel will be a franchise of Holiday Inn Inc., and construction will begin this fall with opening in the summer of 1995.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Mega Warehouse Foods is delaying plans to build two 24-hour grocery stores in Santa Fe and Espanola until its bankruptcy problems are settled, according to a company spokesperson. The chain filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the US bankruptcy code in August.

The occupancy rate for Santa Fe hotels and motels in July was 86.7 percent, compared to 86.1 percent in July 1993, according to the **Rocky Mountain Lodging Report**. Through July 1994, however, 1994's occupancy rate is 73.1 percent, compared with 75.2 percent for the same time period of 1993. Only March and July 1994 have had occupancy rates higher than the comparable months in 1993. The average daily room rate for July was $133.32, up about 7 percent from the $124.93 rate in July 1993.

The **National Park Service** will not close its Santa Fe office and will continue to employ at least 150 people after a national reorganization takes place, according to an article in the Albuquerque Journal. The current employment at the Santa Fe Park Service office is 266. Under the national reorganization plan, the Park Service will cut 1,325 central office employees within the next two years, while adding 1,100 positions to parks and local offices. The Santa Fe office, which now supervises 39 parks and two national trails in six states, will be downgraded to a service center that manages a much smaller number of parks.

According to an article in the September 3 edition of the **Santa Fe New Mexican,** filming of the television series Earth 2, which began in June, will pump at least $20 million into the Santa Fe local economy by the time the last of the 20 episodes are filmed next spring. About 65 percent of the production crew are local residents. During set construction earlier this summer, about 100 locals worked as carpenters. Revenue generated by the filming will make an impact in transportation, food, lodging and other services purchased locally.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
REGISTERED NURSE	LABORER
TRUCK DRIVER	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOTIVE TECHNICIAN	ACCOUNTANT
CASHIER	CLERK, GENERAL
CONSTRUCTION LABORER	COMPUTER PROGRAMMER
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
ECOCARDIOGRAPHER	LAWYER
ELECTRICIAN	MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)	RECEPTIONIST
FAST FOOD WORKER	SECRETARY
FURNITURE ASSEMBLER	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC.STUDIES)
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER	
MOTEL CLEANER	
PHARMACIST	
RADIOGRAPHER	
SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOBODY REPAIR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
HOUSEKEEPER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
LIVE-IN COMPANION	FRONT DESK CLERK
SECURITY GUARD	MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
	RECEPTIONIST
	SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	CANNERY WORKER
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTUCTION WORKER II
HARVEST WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
PRINTER	SECRETARY
	SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CLERK, GENERAL
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
YARD WORKER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CASHIER-CHECKER
CLERK GENERAL	SECRETARY
CLEANER,(Commercial or Insti.)	CARPENTER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	CASHIER II
ELECTRICIAN (Construction)	RECEPTIONIST
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
WAITER/WAITRESS	CLEANER (Commercial or Industrial)

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/ Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.
2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.
3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia Counties), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using new data or techniques.

Seasonal Adjustment

The procedure of applying smoothing factors to an economic data series to remove the effects of routine fluctuations associated with weather and institutional schedules such as the school year.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

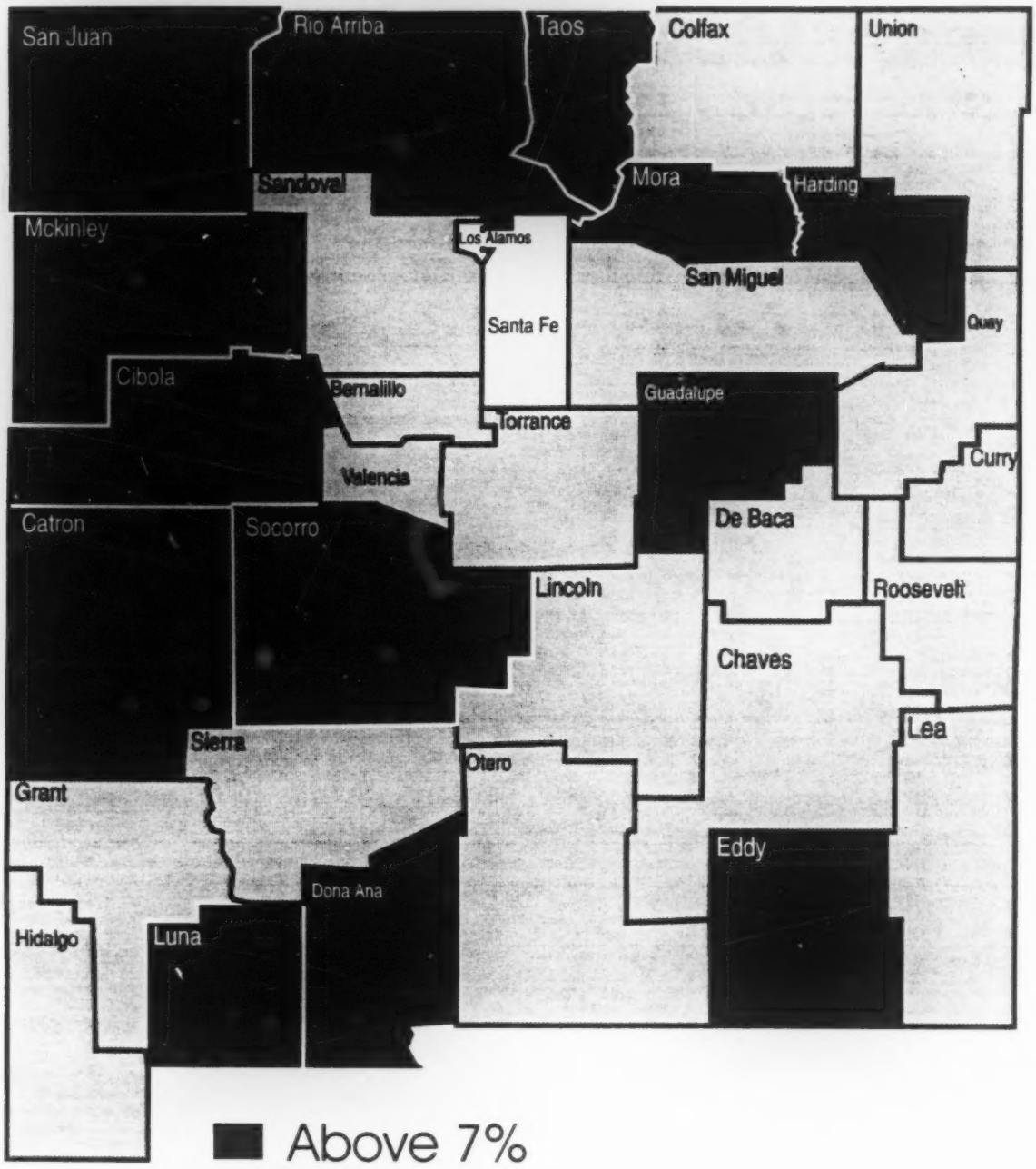
Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

July 1994 Unemployment Rates by County



New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	RAY ARAGON (acting)	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's Symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

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Larry Blackwell, Chief
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

Major Contributors:

Gerry Bradley, Labor Economist Supervisor
Karl Romero, Statistical Analyst
(Data Analysis and Publication Section)

Other Contributors:
Steven Pazand, Labor Economist Supervisor
Ross Cutler, Labor Economist Senior
Rachael Archuleta, Labor Economist
Susan Dickson, Labor Economist Supervisor
Shannon Lucero, Labor Economist
Rachel Vigil, Statistical Analyst
Martin Reiter, Labor Economist Supervisor
Clif Green, Labor Economist